

City proposes 'tax' on MIT

By Charlotte Cooper

For 44 years, MIT and Harvard have been making payments in lieu of taxes to the City of Cambridge.

"In 1928," explains Kimball Valentine, Assistant to the Treasurer at MIT, "both the city and the two universities realized that the city needed more fund sources. Each school separately signed an agreement stating that when either took a piece of property off the tax rolls — by buying the property from a third party and using it academically, or by taking the property from its investment portfolio to put the land to academic use — the responsible school would for 20 years thereafter make a yearly payment to Cambridge based on the particular land's assessed

value at the time it was removed from the tax rolls, and the changing tax rate."

"There are two 20-year periods to keep your eye on," Valentine advises. "The agreement itself lasted for twenty years and for any piece of property taken off the tax rolls during that time the school would make payments for 20 years." Payments were to be made for land value only; buildings were not involved. Since non-profit organizations such as universities are legally tax-exempt, the agreement was an entirely voluntary movement on the part of the universities to "ease the transition from total taxability to total non-taxability" after 20 years of payments.

In 1948, the in-lieu agree-

ment was renewed for another 20-year period and after 1968 was in effect through one-year extensions up to January 1, 1972 when the City of Cambridge felt that it wished to change the basis on which the voluntary payments were made.

Approximately 46% of Cambridge's 6 1/4-square-mile area is tax exempt. Slightly over half of this tax-exempt property is owned by the City. Slightly less than half is owned by private organizations. This uniquely large percentage of non-taxable land has put a heavy real estate tax burden on property owners in a city whose budget has increased by 70% in the last five years.

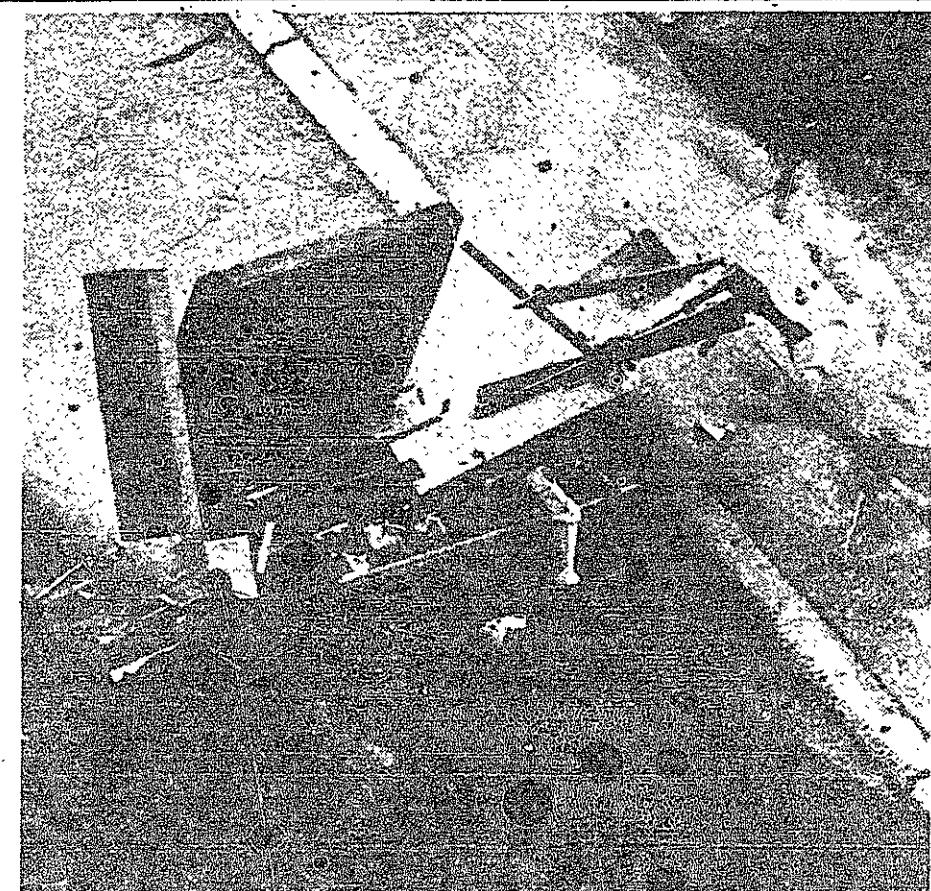
In April of this year, the three-man Cambridge Board of Assessors met with university officials to discuss new arrangements for in-lieu payments. "My impression at that time," says Board-member Rudolph Russo, "was that the universities realized they had a financial obligation to the Cambridge community," many of whose services and resources the schools utilize despite their tax-exempt status.

The Assessors divided all 1971 tax incomes, including in-lieu payments, by the total square footage of Cambridge's area and concluded that each square foot returned 5.2 cents in revenues to the city. Letters were recently sent to each of the city's tax-exempt property owners requesting a 1972 payment amounting to the total square footage owned by the particular institution multiplied by 5.2 cents.

Cambridge claims that if each tax-exempt property owner complied with its request, city funds would be increased by \$1,400,000.00. From MIT and Harvard the city has respectively requested \$280,498.97 and \$401,514.57.

Walter Milne, Assistant to the Vice President at MIT, states that the Institute is still in the process of evaluating the proposal received less than two weeks ago. "The first step," says Milne, "is running through the figures to check our estimation of how many square feet of tax exempt property MIT owns against Cambridge.

(Please turn to page 9)



The indescribable mass of rubble pictured above was once a piano in Baker House. A group of the students who live there decided to do a physics experiment with this piano: they dropped it off the roof (six stories up) and took film and measurements of its descent.

Persons present at the Amherst Alley drop point at 4:10 pm last Tuesday did not have such a clear conception of the project's purpose. One witness, when asked what was going on, replied, "I don't know. I just heard they're going to drop a piano off the roof. No one else has done it before." Photo by Al Ritter, courtesy Technique

Snyder scrutinizes Academic Affairs

By Allen Bale

In their report published in December 1971, the Rogers Task Force urged strongly that the administration set up a senior management post for the Committee on Educational Policy in the form of a new dean for academic affairs. They suggested that he could assist in implementation and coordination of educational policies, monitor research and seminar programs, and generally oversee undergraduate education.

Benjamin Snyder, who also serves as Dean for Institute Relations, is temporarily working in the role of Dean for Academic Affairs in order to "feel out" the job. He plans to make a set of recommendations as to the major functions and essentiality of such a dean.

Not unlike the Rogers Task

Force, Snyder believes that "the dean should not be in a position to decide, but rather to see that the important questions are asked and to supply momentum for resolving the issues."

Snyder views as important the question of whether MIT is a professional or preprofessional school. Presently 80% of the students continue on for a further degree and of these 50% switch fields after graduation. The model of a strict major is disappearing and, if undergraduate education does not adjust in order to accommodate, students may risk competence in only a very limited field.

Snyder also suggests that the fields themselves are changing — some quite rapidly — and that the changes should influence the manner in which the subjects are taught. A dean for academic affairs would have to deal with these two issues immediately, seeing that individual departments and the CEP carried through discussions and communicated freely.

The new dean should maintain research programs like UROP in their non-bureaucratic state, Snyder feels, and see to it that similar seminar research is tested. He has found that many students spend a great deal of time "in passive relationships with their courses," and that research frequently pulls them out of the rut.

He thinks that a dean for academic affairs is "a good notion" and that the administration should start to search for candidates now. Although he has no specific individuals in mind, he sees several professors at MIT as having the important qualities — broad knowledge of many fields and an understanding on undergraduate education.

Snyder does not look at the job as an indefinite proposition and feels that an appointment should be made for a specific time.

Soviet scientist plans visit

By Marshall Fritz

Dr. Mstislav Keldysh, President of the Soviet Academy of Science, is presently on a nationwide tour speaking with selected academicians.

Monday and Tuesday, October 30-31, Keldysh will be at MIT and Harvard.

Many feel that it is imperative that he be made aware of the opinion of the MIT-Harvard community, particularly of the Nobel Prize winners and the hundreds of professors who publicly protest the new education tax edict for Soviet emigres. Keldysh is in a key position to influence Soviet policy.

The international academic community has reportedly been shocked by the recent Soviet edict requiring a separate education tax for all Soviet citizens seeking to emigrate. This tax was designed to clamp a lid on Jewish repatriation to Israel, or, alternatively, to accumulate vast sums of money should the West calmly accept the tax.

Five universities have combined to help pay the legal costs of the Boston University suit: MIT, Tufts, Northeastern, Boston College, and Harvard.

The tax is of a discriminatory nature. The levy ranges from \$7000 to \$25,000 for those having at least a high school education. Such steep figures are the equivalent of eight to ten years total salary for educated Soviet citizens. This policy is also claimed to be economically reproachable for Soviet society, where education costs are recovered in the first two years of professional work for the state.

Response has been wide-ranging and vocal. A national organization, the Academic Committee for Soviet Jewry, recently circulated a petition calling for repeal of these fees. Here at MIT, over 150 faculty members signed. Last month, President Wiesner together with four other university presidents published a letter of protest in the *New York Times*. Senate action has been swift; 77 Senators have co-sponsored the Jackson Bill which calls for trade restraint to all countries that continue to

"impose more than a nominal tax on emigration, for any purpose or cause whatsoever." Representative Vanik's similar bill in the House has 125 co-sponsors.

Over the past few years, Western protest has been shown to have a marked effect on Soviet policy on the Jewish question. Also, the academic community is one of the most important East-West links, whose chain will remain intact. The recent easing of the tax for 139 Jewish families barely represents an average week's emigration, but it is a sign of how the academic community's humiliation has been received by the Kremlin. Continued support is vital to compel the Soviets to repeal the tax.

On the occasion of Keldysh's visit, the MIT Soviet Jewry Committee has scheduled a rally for 12:30 pm Monday, October 30 in Building 7. Continued community support is being sought for the repeal of the education tax.



**When this 25-year-old researcher
wanted to investigate a possible cancer treatment,
we gave him the go-ahead.**

We also gave him the right to fail.

At Kodak, it's not unusual for a 25-year-old like Jim Carroll to win the title of senior research physicist. Like any company involved in a lot of basic research, Kodak has felt the pressure of modern technology and the need for young, fresh thinking. So we hire the best talent we possibly can, and then give them as much responsibility as they can handle. Whatever their age.

We have departments and divisions, like any company. What we don't have are preconceived ideas about how an expert scientist's time should be spent. So when we received a request from the medical community for assistance in experimenting with lasers as a possible cancer treatment, we turned to 25-year-old Jim Carroll, who is deep in laser tech-

nology, and gave him the go-ahead. He built two half-billion watt laser systems, one of which Kodak has donated to the National Institute of Health.

The lasers proved unsuccessful in treating cancer, but we'd make the same decision all over again. We entered laser technology because we have a stake in business. We let a young researcher help the medical community look for a means of cancer treatment because we have a stake in the future of mankind.

To put it another way, we're in business to make a profit. But in furthering our own needs, we have often furthered society's. After all, our business depends on our society. So we care what happens to it.



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Servend attributes prices to vandalism

By Barb Moore

How many times have you lost money in any of the various vending machines on campus? Or are you one of the lucky ones who knows how to "play the machines" and, by engaging in a game of rip-off roulette, can obtain the most for the least money? Whichever is your status, you have probably been annoyed by the obnoxious inadequacies of many of the vending machines.

The MIT campus is contracted to Servend Sieler, for various reasons. One interesting reason is the fact that Servend was one of the few corporations willing to

accept responsibility for machine damage, and not hold MIT liable. The division of the administration that is responsible for "housing and dining services," is aware of the high incidence of machine hacking on the MIT campus, and values this clause of the agreement.

Servend also offers in their agreement, a relatively large portion of food per unit price. When asked about their profits from and problems with the MIT campus machines, Servend reports a large deficit due to students taking the initiative in customizing the machines to meet their own aesthetic desires.

MIT women organize, attempt to revive group

The Association of Women Students (AWS) will hold its first meeting of the year next Monday, October 30, from 4-6 pm in the Margaret Cheney Room, 3-310. The AWS is trying to revive itself, as it, like many other student activities, has been passing through a period of little activity.

The AWS was a very active group before McCormick Hall opened. As it was the governing body of women students, and since all women students were required to live in McCormick Hall, the McCormick Hall government replaced the function of the AWS, and it was allowed to lapse.

Interest in reviving the organization was first manifested when a sizeable number of women students began to live in coed housing, and McCormick was not representative of all the women on campus. Women who did not live in McCormick, the number being in excess of 50%, began to notice that when anyone wanted to contact women students, they contacted only McCormick Hall, and thus the other women on campus were often unaware of events involving women, for example athletic teams. It is hoped that the AWS would be a central organization for contacting and representing women students.

Another attractive aspect of AWS is that it includes both undergraduate women and graduate women at MIT. This is particularly important, for many graduate women students are isolated and never meet other women students in their own department, let alone in any others.

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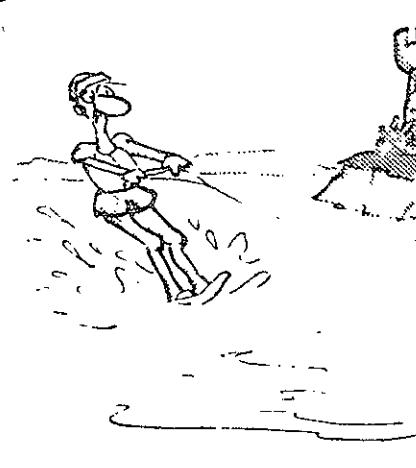
MORE THAN ONE UPON A TIME

HI-SPEED
WATER-SKI RIDES
IN THE KING'S MOAT

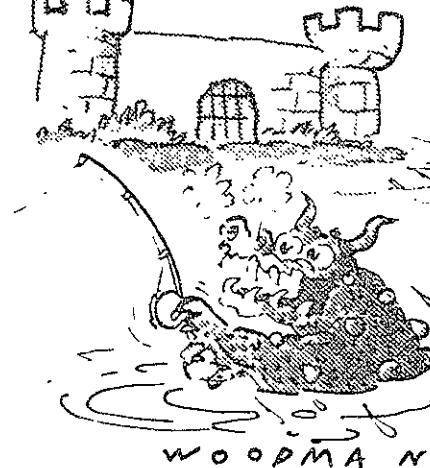
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UPON A DRAGON VENDING
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AND FOR THE PRICE OF 2
6-PACKS OF SCHAEFER BEERE



DID GAIN A CHANCE TO TRY
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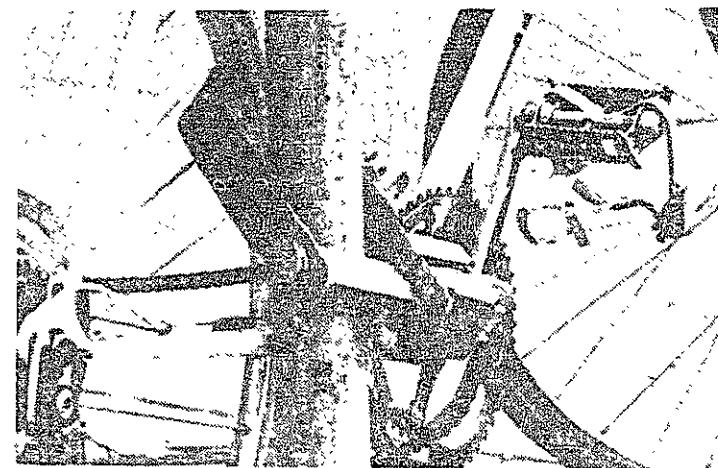
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These machines are supposedly systematically restocked.

There are several benefits from Servend. If you lose your money in one of their machines and report it to the posted number, and you spell your name clearly at the sound of the tone, you will receive a refund. Packaged straws and plastic spoons are usually available, though not necessarily for use with Servend's products, and their matchbooks are also very handy. Students will agree that, inadequate though it is, Servend Sieler is probably doing the best job that they can to improve their reputation for incompetence.

November 7: end the war, corruption

1972 By Peter Peckarsky

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 25 — On November 7, the voters of America will decide what type of president we shall have for the next four years.

Shall we have a president who stands for the moral precepts which have made America a great society or shall we have a president who favors the permissive trend in our society?

Shall we have a president who is a strict constructionist in Constitutional matters or shall we have a president who does not hesitate to violate the Constitution and place himself above the law?

Shall we have a president who will provide military forces fully adequate to the defense needs of our nation or shall we have a president who will turn America into a "pitiful, helpless giant" and stain the honor of our country?

Shall we have a president who will pursue an internationalist foreign policy or shall we have a presidential foreign policy which isolates us from our allies?

Shall we have a president who will bring our fighting men back from Vietnam and the American POW's from the prisons where they currently rot or shall we have a president who will abandon them indefinitely to the North Vietnamese?

Shall we have a president who is in favor of law and order or shall we have a president who coddles criminals?

Shall we have a president who will curb the flow of narcotics into this country or shall we have a president who fosters their introduction into our society?

Shall we have a president who is consistent in his word and deed or shall we have a malcompetent, vacillating president?

Shall we have a president who will put unemployed Americans back to work or shall we have a president who creates unemployment and adds to the welfare rolls?

Shall we elect the man who has chosen a competent vice-presidential running mate or shall we elect a man who has twice erred in choosing his ticket partner?

In short, shall we elect George McGovern or Richard Nixon? (You read correctly the first time.)

During September, this correspondent asked many people the following questions: "Who in Nixon's organization is running McGovern's campaign?" Democrats tended to give a quizzical look in response while the Republican reaction was slightly less skeptical. McGovern's early performance was such that it appeared that he was trying to elect Richard Nixon rather than to defeat this curse on the American scene. Recently, some of the reasons for the problems suffered by McGovern's campaign have surfaced.

For more than a year, Richard Nixon has been actively directing a massive covert assault on the American political system.

Briefly, Maurice Stans, Nixon's campaign finance director and formerly Nixon's Commerce Secretary, raised approximately \$20 million in secret funds, in no small part through the tactic of reminding corporate contributors of what the Nixon administration has done to reduce the impact of environmental protection laws on the contributors' firms. At least \$700,000 of these secret funds were kept in Stans' office safe.

Stans, John Mitchell, formerly Nixon's Attorney General and director of the Committee to Re-elect the President (CREEP), Jeb Magruder, CREEP deputy director and a former Nixon White House aide, Harry Robbins (H.R.) Haldeman, Nixon's chief-of-staff, and Herbert Kalmbach, Nixon's personal attorney, were authorized to withdraw money from the secret slush fund according to *The Washington Post*. (Nixon certainly has progressed from a paltry \$1800 slush fund in the 1952 campaign to \$20 million in 1972 — a true Horatio Alger story.) The identity of the donors is protected by claims that the money was contributed before the new campaign spending law went into effect on April 7, 1972. The money in Stans' safe was "laundered" by passing it through Mexican banks in violation of US statutes.

Richard Nixon's agents, acting under his personal direction (no reasonable person can maintain that Nixon did not know what was happening in as much as

his closest aides have been named in sworn testimony before a federal grand jury investigating the forced breaking and entering at Democratic National Committee (DNC) headquarters at the Watergate), have done the following: bug the offices of the DNC, wiretap telephone conversations to the offices of the DNC, hired at least 50 *agents provocateurs* who sabotaged the campaigns of Democratic presidential candidates, attempted but apparently failed, to bug and wiretap McGovern's headquarters, forged letters, carried guns without permits, used money from the US Treasury to pay *agents provocateurs*, taken secret information from Justice Department files, attempted to cancel a McGovern television speech by calling the networks just prior to broadcast time, and alienated AFL-CIO President George Meany.

The public relations sophists in the Executive Office of the President feel, as they have felt and acted for four years, that if they point a finger at the press, who exposed the unprecedented acts, and then lie, they will divert attention from the actions, motives, and people sponsoring the political saboteurs. It is just possible that Nixon and his henchmen have underestimated the basic intelligence of the American people.

Various Nixon surrogates (he is politically afraid to allow his face to appear for more than a few seconds on television, debate his opponents, or step outside the White House except under carefully controlled conditions) have lauded the supposed effectiveness of the wage-price controls. Actually the controls are wage controls with precious little price control due to the exemptions granted by the Cost of Living Council and associated agencies. The false statistics propagated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics may show that unemployment is decreasing (after 400,000 people were defined out of the ranks of the unemployed) and that the rate of inflation is decreasing. But a person without a job knows that he is not 5.6% unemployed, he is 100% unemployed. Those retired on a fixed income do not care that the value of a dollar has decreased only 18% over the last four years instead of 18.5%.

Shortly before he died, one of the most astute and under-rated politicians of our time, a man who rose to the apex of two large American bureaucracies — the US military and the American political system — said he thought that Dick Nixon would be a one-term president because the steps he would have to take to halt inflation would create too much unemployment. Let us pray that the late Dwight David Eisenhower, may he rest in peace, was correct.

Richard Nixon winks at law-breakers, corporate and governmental, maintains unindicted criminals on his staff, and lies about their actions. It was Richard Nixon who ordered the massive roundup without cause of citizens on the morning of May 3, 1971, the denial of due process to some of these citizens for over 48 hours, and inflicting of cruel and unusual punishment on these people, and the falsification of arrest records by officers of the US government in order to attempt to convict these unlawfully arrested citizens.

It is Richard Nixon who, having sworn to faithfully execute the laws of the United States, went on nationwide television to order the Departments of Justice and Health, Education, and Welfare to disobey Supreme Court rulings with respect to school segregation.

It is Richard Nixon who daily stains the honor of America by bombing non-combatants in Southeast Asia. It is Nixon who has demonstrated that America is a "pitiful, helpless giant" unable to convince its supposed ally, General Thieu, to concur in the US-negotiated Indochina-wide peace plans.

US B-52 bombers were procured to deter a Soviet nuclear attack on the US. It is Richard Nixon who has seriously degraded this component of the American strategic nuclear deterrent and endangered US pilots by sending them in structurally unsafe B-52 bombers to kill innocent civilians in Indochina. It is Richard Nixon who breaks the law which he signed, by spending military funds in Southeast Asia for some purpose other than the evacuation of US forces from the combat zone. This action is typically Nixonian in that it is in clear violation of

the expressed will and intent of the US people.

McGovern has proposed an alternative defense budget which will provide everything required for American security and eliminate waste from the military establishment.

It is Richard Nixon who has pursued a foreign policy which has isolated America from its traditional allies. The reverberations of the Nixon shock (i.e. the Chinese *détente* and the new economic policy) are still being felt in Japan and Europe.

McGovern has advocated a "new internationalism" which would strengthen ties to our long-time allies.

It is Richard Nixon who has said that he will not stop American military action in Southeast Asia until American POW's are released. This stance condemns these men and those captured daily to indefinite terms in North Vietnamese prison camps because the men will not be released until US bombing of North Vietnam stops.

It is Richard Nixon who has continually violated the Bill of Rights (e.g. the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Amendments); coordinated the most massive campaign of political sabotage in American history; and nominated for the post of Attorney General, the chief law enforcement officer of the United States government, a man (Richard Kleindienst) who did not recognize a bribe when it was offered to him.

It is Richard Nixon who continues to give aid to governments whose leaders profit from the narcotics traffic which supplies heroin to American soldiers in Southeast Asia and to juveniles at home.

McGovern has pledged to end all US aid to countries which permit an illicit drug trade to flourish.

It is Richard Nixon who has been inconsistent on his position towards the People's Republic of China, the Soviet Union, and wage price controls. It is Richard Nixon who places himself above the law by allowing his Attorney General to wiretap the conversations of American citizens without a court order, in contravention of Supreme Court rulings.

It is Richard Nixon who has orchestrated one of the most devious and longest campaigns to destroy the freedom of the press. His Attorney General, for the first time in the history of the Republic, obtained a prior restraint on publication against *The New York Times* and *The Washington Post* in the Pentagon Papers case.

Richard Nixon directed White House Director of Communications Herbert Klein to harass the press and Spiro Agnew to attack the media beginning in 1969. For several years it was obvious that Nixon was criticizing the press in order to diminish public confidence in the press prior to the 1972 campaign — that's exactly what is happening. The press is revealing the depths to which Nixon and his cronies have sunk in the course of their political sabotage campaign. The administration's response is to state that the media lack credibility.

One of Klein's favorite tricks was to call television station presidents at midnight and complain about the treatment accorded Nixon on the late evening news. It is Richard Nixon who has held fewer press conferences than any president in recent history. He has directed the FBI to investigate reporters. The Nixon attack on the free press reached a new high last Sunday on the American Broadcast Company's *Issues and Answers*.

Senator George McGovern was being interviewed by ABC's Frank Reynolds and Tom Jarriel. Reynolds looked rather uncomfortable, blurted out that the White House had given him questions to ask McGovern, and inquired as to whether McGovern would mind if Reynolds asked one of the White House questions. That step marked the death of ABC as anything besides the tool of Richard Nixon. That ABC's commentary had been pro-administration is the prerogative of the free press; that it should do the administration's dirty work is quite another.

The Columbia Broadcasting System was requested to ask various questions of R. Sargent Shriver who was appearing the same day on CBS' *Face the Nation*. The CBS producer slammed the phone down when the agent from Klein's office first broached the subject.

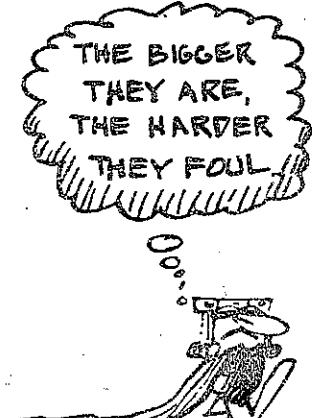
The people of the United States want a change in their government and the way it is operated; they want leaders they can trust. McGovern shows promise of putting America back on the path people want to traverse. The American people accepted McGovern at his word before he was sabotaged by John Ehrlichman, Nixon's assistant for domestic affairs. It was Ehrlichman who leaked Senator Eagleton's confidential medical records to the press. Eagleton had misrepresented the truth and McGovern gave Eagleton every chance to bow out honorably; eventually McGovern was forced to remove Eagleton from the ticket. McGovern realized Eagleton could not pass muster and replaced him with a man of proven competence — Sargent Shriver. Nixon made a mistake and repeated it by again inviting Spiro Agnew to run with him.

The vaunted Strategic Arms Limitations Talks I accords with the Russians could have been arranged years ago; there is no good reason why Nixon had to wait until an election year unless he wanted to play fast and loose with American security. This limitation on arms has resulted in assurances to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in return for their acquiescence to the ABM treaty, that there will be increased military expenditures; in large part these expenditures are payoffs to Nixon's 1969 corporate backers.

Similarly, even if Henry Kissinger's peripatetic peregrinations should result in a cease-fire or other breakthrough in Vietnam, there is no reason why this event could not have taken place at the start of Nixon's term — 20,000 American lives, untold thousands of Asian lives, thousands of casualties, millions of refugees, and tens of billions of dollars earlier.

On October 9, 1968, Richard Nixon said: "Those who have had a chance for four years and could not produce peace should not be given another chance." Richard Nixon has had a chance for four years, he could not produce peace (other than the peace of the dead), and he should not be given another chance.

There has not been a really big anti-war protest since the events of April 24 and May 3-5, 1971. Yet an anti-war, anti-corruption protest to outdo all others may occur in the very near future. This protest will not feature mass gatherings, rock groups, songs, or speeches; its only sound will be the sound of pencils scraping across paper in every precinct in the land.



Correction

In our Tuesday, October 17 issue, *The Tech* incorrectly spelled the name of the author of the poem "The Laser." Rather than Lee Randolph, the author is Lee Rudolph, a graduate student in mathematics.

Continuous News Service

The Tech

Since 1881

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Veterans Day: a shameful spectacle

By Norman D. Sandler

Last weekend's celebration of Veterans Day in Massachusetts was truly extravagant, surpassing any previous year in activity, as well as revenue generated by an official decree from the office of Governor Francis Sargent that retail stores be able to open after 1 pm, so that retail sales which in the past has gone to neighboring states on the holiday (in excess of \$25 million) could be kept by Bay State business men.

The day was celebrated in true, traditional fashion; especially in Boston, where a "good old fashion" vets day parade was held for the enjoyment of over 100,000 spectators along the route, according to news estimates.

The parade was a long one, composed of high school marching bands with majorettes twirling batons, formations of US Army and National Guard units marching down Commonwealth Avenue with weapons slung over their shoulders, and past reviewing stands where generals and one-time soldiers stood to review the troops.

Then there were the trucks, the howitzers close behind, jeeps of bored soldiers, members of local VFW outfits handing out free American flags to spectators, the whole works. In fact, there was even a huge semi-trailer truck painted with the stars and stripes owned and driven by the Teamsters Union.

The parade was long, and as they watched the entire procession go by, the number of spectators dwindled, with relatively few left by the time the teamsters truck and the end were in sight. However, at the end of the line, this reporter walked the parade route with a different group of men who are oftentimes forgotten and just as often suffer abuse from their counterparts in the local VFW and American Legion clubs.

They were the Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW). Fifty of them, in army fatigues and Mattel M-16's to mock the rest of the parade, held the rear



Photo by Ira Cohen

in this year's "tribute to the vet," and by no sheer mistake. They had gone to the organizers of the parade and were told that they could march at the very end, just behind the noxious fumes spewing from the Teamsters semi and an open convertible in which a "World War II" hero waved to the crowd, a sign on the side of the auto boasting that "he destroyed over 400 enemy personnel." Laden with medals and accompanied by two young, attractive girls, he simply smiled and waved through the course of the procession.

The presence of the Vietnam vets was truly striking to a scene which at times took on the appearance of Red Square on Mayday. Leading the contingent was a vet in a wheelchair, leg in a cast and a patch over one eye, who is presently awaiting surgery to remove part of a bone in his hip, caused by the wounds he had suffered. Behind were rows of vets, some carrying signs to attempt to educate the public on the horrors they had encountered and participated in in Indochina. Their presence alone bore witness to the horrible judgment their country

had shown in Vietnam, and they were perceptibly different from the loads of "weekend warriors" traveling in the trucks on the other side of Commonwealth Avenue, some of whom flashed occasional peace signs and clenched fists as they went by.

However, the most remarkable thing about the presence of the VVAW's in the traditional Veterans' Day parade was the reaction they received from the crowd, which had given marginal attention to the hundreds of troops marching before them. As the Vietnam vets passed, throngs of spectators cheered them on while others remained pensively silent, paying respect to a group of men who have received a great deal of harassment for questioning the morality of a war in which they had participated.

The crowd reaction was not totally sympathetic, however. Upon reaching the first "reviewing stand" in front of the Statehouse on Beacon Hill, a "guerilla

theatre" mass slaying was staged for the benefit of the officer on the stand, an army general, and officers of the VFW who stood with him.

The re-enactment was to demonstrate atrocities performed by US troops in villages in Vietnam, but apparently did not affect those on the stand who merely stood and smiled at the "childish goings-on" before them down on the street. Similar scenes were staged at various points along the parade route.

In addition to the reaction from the people on the parade review stand, the VVAW contingent experienced some harassment from VFW members who had dressed up in their old uniforms to march in the parade and also to give out free flags, though one member apparently felt the Vietnam vets were of uncertain loyalty, and refused their requests for flags.

One of the most shocking aspects of this year's Veterans' Day "celebration" (aside from the lack of cooperation from parade organizers) was the media coverage. News reports from the day were the same film clips we see every year of the marching bands and military units, and radio newscasts focused on the weather and the turn-out for the parade, while off-key Sousa marches blared in the background. The reports made no mention of the Vietnam vets, the guerilla theatre re-enactments, or the group of people who marched behind the VVAW group protesting the Vietnam war. No, the reporters were all at the front of the parade, along with the officers and other military personnel, and thus, that was the parade which the people of Boston heard about and saw on their televisions that evening.

Yes, it was just another good, old-fashioned Veterans' Day parade.

Letters to *The Tech*

To the Editor:

There appears to be an impression abroad that the opinion rendered by the Committee on Discipline in the three cases it heard earlier this summer (see *The Tech*, October 19, 1972, p. 3) condoned the use of force in the occupation of the ROTC office last May 12 and 13. This impression is false and if allowed to remain unchallenged, may lead to dangerous adventures. As the author of the Discipline Committee's majority opinion, I believe I am in a better position than most to clarify the underlying points. I must add, however, that the opinion itself is now part of the record and can no longer be amended even by the common consent of all who supported it in the committee, let alone by the commentary of a single individual writing as a private person. What follows is therefore merely an interpretation.

I call attention to the paragraph of the opinion which states:

"We note . . . that if the aggrieved feels the accused to have violated the mores of the Institute community beyond merely trespassing on interdicted ground, he should have so charged and we would have adjudicated accordingly."

These words clearly say that, had grievous charges been made against the accused and been substantiated, commensurate sanctions would have been applied. They also constitute a promise with respect to future judgments. But there was no charge of the use of force leveled against any of the accused then before us, hence no test of the Committee's readiness to condone or not condone the use of force. The bringing of charges is the responsibility of the aggrieved. The Committee on Discipline can do nothing but try individuals brought before it on the charges actually brought against them.

As it turned out, the Committee on Discipline did not condone (in the sense of voluntarily overlooking) even the presence of individuals in a place that had been forbidden to them. It judged that "circumstances in the surrounding society" as well as those at the Institute to be

sufficiently extenuating that, when considered together with the amount of damage done the Institute and its operations, no punishment should follow the accused's acts of trespass. This is far from condoning the use of force. Indeed, if force was used in the events of May 12 and 13 — as, judging from internal reports, it well might have been — then the aggrieved is responsible for condoning it by voluntarily overlooking it in his charges to the Committee on Discipline.

Apart from the foregoing:

I am pleased to learn from the statements issued by the current Committee on Discipline, as reported in *The Tech* on October 13, 1972, that the Committee has finally unanimously accepted the position argued in the majority opinion of the earlier Committee that "individuals brought before (it) be tried only for offenses which they are actually charged with committing." This, as that opinion also holds, appears to me to be "a repair of a judicial error that has wrongly and harmfully crept into the Committee's procedures." I am even more pleased to see an apparent relaxation of the Committee's unwillingness to make far-reaching political statements officially and on the record. Its official position that "no matter how seriously and sincerely held, moral and political convictions do not justify or excuse the violation of the rights of others" — while obviously resting on a simplistic view of human affairs — might usefully be transmitted to our government, being that it is currently engaged in a massive trampling of the right of the people of Indochina to life itself, all allegedly in the service of seriously and sincerely held moral and political convictions.

Finally, I hope that the current Committee's ringing declaration that "the free flow of ideas upon which a university is based assumes that no member will attempt to impose his views on others . . ." heralds the removal of the barriers that its chairman, among others, has imposed on the official injection of the earlier Committee's majority opinion into the Institute's vital free flow of ideas.

Joseph Weizenbaum
Professor of E.E. (on leave)

Law enforcement or spite?

By Sharon Zito

Let me introduce William Matthews, long-haired and rumpled looking. Matthews is a musician, a songwriter presently in the process of recording. He arrived in Boston two weeks ago in high hopes. He wanted to share his talent — and where does one start in the music scene today? Wherever there are young people congregated — colleges and universities: Boston/Cambridge seemed like the perfect place to launch a career. But because of our supposed "fine," "upstanding" campus patrol, Matthews will be forced to waste thirty days of his life in a wretched cell and be subjected to the inhumane conditions of our archaic penal institution. Simply because Matthews was considered, in the eyes of one particular cop, a degenerate, "hippie," an undesirable, who has no right to be allowed free to roam about.

Arriving here, William Matthews immediately became friends with two MIT students. He visited the MIT campus and was asked by an official MIT student to perform as part of the annual Friday and Saturday night Pot Luck Coffeehouse free entertainment. Matthews agreed and entertained MIT students for four hours — the weekend following his arrest.

His arrest for what? Through a friend in Baker House, Matthews found out that it was permissible to sleep in the Library on the top floor of the dorm. At 4 am, deep in a sound sleep, he was awoken by a campus patrol officer who informed him to get out and escorted him to Massachusetts Avenue.

Matthews asked if he could stay in the coffee house until daylight and thus avoid the danger of being robbed (he had his guitar and other belongings with him). The officer warned him that "no trespassing" signs were posted there (which have yet to be seen) and ordered Matthews to get off MIT grounds or face being arrested.

Not wishing to cause a disturbance, Matthews agreed to leave but he felt

thirsty and entered the main block of buildings across Massachusetts Avenue to get an innocent drink of water. A janitor struck up a conversation and directed him to a bulletin board full of information on where he might find possible living places. Meanwhile, the campus patrolman who had been following behind Matthews, approached and true to his word, arrested him on the spot for "trespassing."

Besides arresting Matthews, the cop portrayed the classic "pig" — by hassling him, pushing him around, and subjecting him to crude name-calling. Matthews remained quiet. He spent the night in jail with drunks and tramps for company.

The next morning he was brought to court, formally charged with "Trespassing," with a trial date set for October 31. If found guilty, he will face 30 days in jail.

Why should Matthews be punished? Was his "crime" so great that he should be forced to serve a jail term? What gave the campus patrol officer the right to issue such an ultimatum: a threat of arrest for ever stepping on MIT grounds again? Simply because he had slept in the Baker House Library? Does this warrant complete expulsion from MIT? Should this be sufficient reason for an arrest? Or was he arrested for talking to the MIT janitor and stealing some MIT water out of an MIT fountain? Or was he arrested out of sheer spite? Are the campus patrol officers so efficient in their job of guarding over MIT (and preventing thefts) that they must now wake people up, force them off the campus, and then take delight in arresting them when these individuals linger a bit longer (just to get a drink of water)?

William Matthews will undoubtedly be convicted as things stand now. The law and justice favor the policeman — "the good guy." So it is now up to the students of MIT to protest this unfair action or someday face the threat of such a thing happening to one of their own friends.

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Telephone hackers beware:

(The recent arrest of an MIT student for "fraud by wire" or phone hacking (The Tech October 17) has aroused a great deal of interest in the MIT community as to what is and what is not phone fraud; and what Telco intends to do about it. The following article, which appeared in the August 1972 edition of IEEE Spectrum is authoritative and informative. It is reprinted here by permission. — Editor)

By Marce Elecction

Staff Writer, IEEE Spectrum

As if the telephone utilities didn't have enough to worry about, it seems that a new breed of defrauder has emerged over the past decade to intrude upon a particularly vital part of the telephone system — the toll network. Armed with hardware that ranges from the shoddiest of devices to the newest in integrated circuitry, these "phone phreaks" are able to call virtually around the world via the telephone network, without paying. The methods that are currently being used exploit an unfortunate vulnerability that exists in the present toll dialing telephone system: the inclusion of control signaling within the voice-frequency band.

What is basically causing concern among the telephone utilities is the fact that the single frequency (SF) and multifrequency (MF) toll-traffic signalling tones, which are presently being carried within the voice transmission band, can be generated directly from the more than 100 million telephone instruments within the easy grasp of practically the entire US populace. Although the economic and technological considerations that led to the eventual decision to install such a system a few decades ago may have been justified at the time, telephone companies are now beginning to regret ever having opted for such

an obviously fallible method of toll signalling.

The problem of course arises when individuals out to beat the phone system attempt to initiate SF and MF signalling on their own, thus preempting the role of the toll operator who normally directs these network control signals. The device that these defrauders (who, like most criminal elements, represent only a small percentage of the population) use is called a "blue box," supposedly because the first such unit discovered was that color. Essentially a tone generator, the blue box has been found in all forms, shapes, and disguises (some even designed to self-destruct). The only unit that this writer has seen (at AT&T) was clandestinely constructed in a Navy shipyard and represented magnificent craftsmanship on the part of the builder — a somewhat dubious tribute to the ingenuity of some of these phone defrauders.

Actually, this type of phone phreak — the MFer or blue-boxer — belongs to a larger category of phone defrauders, all practitioners in the art of "ripping off" the phone companies. In the recent literature publicizing these "phone phrauds" (a more accurate epithet), the implication is that they are a loosely organized but glamorous camaraderie. Nothing could be further from the truth. Rather than the anti-establishment avant-garde these defrauders pretend to be, they are in essence violators of the public faith, since their crime is directed at the telephone community as a whole — the user as well as the carrier.

Certainly, such sobriquets as Captain Crunch, Dr. No, the Snark, and Midnight Skulker contribute a colorful image to these supposed modern day Robin Hoods. When one considers the fate that befalls them, however, the color begins to fade. Captain Crunch (derived from the whistle found in the breakfast cereal of the same name that generated 2600 Hz, a traffic signalling tone), one of the original phone phrauds, was recently arrested by the FBI and faces prosecution under Federal statutes. Individuals said to have built fraud devices for elements of organized crime have either disappeared or died violently — a serious deterrent to those contemplating making such devices for others.

The extent of phone defrauding

Although the increase of phone fraud since 1965 has been estimated as high as 700 percent, there are indications that the phone companies are beginning to win the battle against offenders, mainly because of an aggressive toll-fraud program they were wise enough to institute early in 1971 and the development of highly effective and sophisticated detection techniques.

In the area of fraudulent credit-card and third-number calls (billings to a third number at the calling party's request), the Bell System has succeeded in

halting a spiraling trend in revenue losses, as can be seen in the following:

Credit-card and Third-number Fraud

Year	Amount
1968	\$3.5 million
1969	6.9 million
1970	28.3 million
1971	22.2 million

Not only were revenue losses appreciably reduced in 1971, but there was a marked increase in prosecution — 330 arrests and 255 convictions (with many cases still pending in the courts) — as compared with 215 arrests and 207 convictions in 1970.

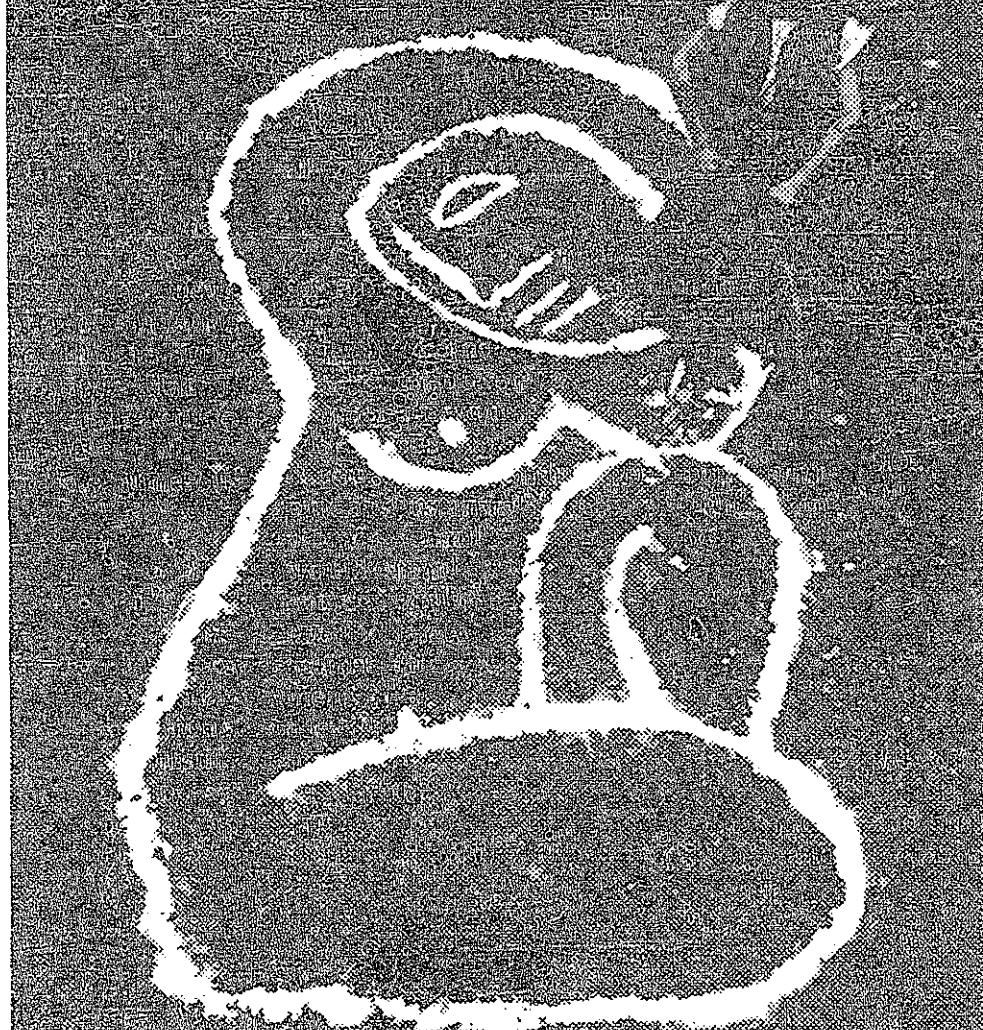
Another area where losses have been substantially reduced is coin telephone larceny. In 1967, Bell System losses from this type of crime reached an all-time peak of \$3.5 million, which includes equipment damage and destruction. By 1971, these types of losses were reduced to about \$2 million, which was largely due to widespread use of armored coin telephones with sophisticated locks, metal-clad cables, heavy-duty dials and handsets, and single-slot coin telephones that detect and resist "stuffing" as well as slugs.

Unfortunately, the losses that are sustained due to blue-box toll frauds are difficult to estimate. Bell representatives have been quoted at a conservative figure of between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year, but independent telephone company representatives give estimates as high as \$150 million. The arrest and conviction record is a little more encouraging; although there were only six arrests and two convictions in 1970, there were 45 arrests and 35 convictions (cases still pending) in 1971.

Although the extent of blue-box activities has been thought to be somewhat restricted, the recent experience of a few Bell Laboratories investigators may prove to be a more accurate indicator of the numbers that are actually involved. In visiting a large eastern engineering school [unnamed in the article] to query three students who were active MFers, the Bell group was informed that approximately 100 blue-box devices were in use at this one school alone.

If one can believe the literature, the ramifications of blue-boxing exceed the ability to just make free calls. According to at least one source, phone phrauds are also able to intrude upon the privacy of time-shared computer banks that are accessed through the common carriers. In querying the director of engineering of a major software corporation, this writer was informed that it is indeed possible to do so, especially if one learns the control format of a particular system as a former or present user of the computing service. However, even if an intruder is able to breach the top two levels of security, there are additional levels within the file system itself that are known only to the user himself, making it an exceedingly difficult feat to achieve actual intrusion. As if that weren't enough, truly critical data can be stored in a scrambled format,

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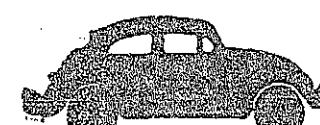
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with the chances of deciphering the algorithm scheme virtually nonexistent.

Given the undaunted spirit of resourceful intruder, however, it is feasible that he will continue his attempts at cracking the code. If this happens, the abnormal access condition is easily detected by error-signal analysis and corrective measures may be taken by the computer firm. In addition, any line access to a computer port must be accompanied by suitable signaling conditions or it will be shut off; hence a phone phraud must also be in possession of expensive data equipment. Of course, the use of leased lines and full dedicated file areas pre-empts any nonphysical access to a computer bank.

Another blue-box intrusion that has been reported is that of wire tapping. The truth of this claim seems to be in doubt, however, although it is possible for a verification operator using a verification trunk to intrude upon a subscriber's phone conversation in an emergency, a situation which many readers may have experienced.

Other blue-box variations that have been speculated upon include the more expensive telephone-answering devices that can be queried for messages remotely by the user after signaling with a tone blast. Without direct information, however, the chances of selecting a single multifrequency tone from the telephone transmission bandwidth of 200-3200 Hz are pretty slim.

Detection, apprehension and prosecution

Not surprisingly, the detection methods that are being employed by the telephone companies are not being divulged to the general public (this writer included). An area of obvious great importance, the detection of any criminal activity is dependent on many factors: defrauder error, suspicion based on calculated bunches or calling patterns, billing analysis, or even informants.

Specific and extremely specialized equipment may also be used, such as that need for F/MF detection on a telephone line. What this device does is detect the presence of an unusually long burst of 2600 Hz on a line and trip a counter that records the length of the call, as well as other data. Such data might include date and time, the legitimate toll number that is dialed (usually a charge-free number), the SF and MF signals illegally entered onto the line, and the conclusion of the call.

According to Bell Labs experts, the SF/MF method of evidence gathering is only one of a great number of detection

tools that are at the disposal of security and law enforcement agencies, with many techniques displaying a high level of sophistication.

The countermeasures problem confronting today's telephone utility are enormous, especially with the increased availability of modern electronics gadgetry. Tom Powers of Bell Labs has summed it up in this way:

"Whenever information as to how a system is intended to work comes out in any fashion, a few people very quickly find a way around it. It seems that, no matter how smart we are, it doesn't take long until someone figures out a way to break the code and the losses start going up again... We're very much concerned about tipping our hand and giving away the combination to the safe."

The temptation to defeat the phone system at this counter-countermeasure game may seem irresistible to some; if so, they would be wise to consider both the penalties that must be exacted and the undaunted resolution of the phone companies. Joe F. Doherty, director of corporate security for AT&T has stated his

position in prosecuting phone defrauders most unequivocally:

"We are prosecuting aggressively and without any exception. We have a federal felony statute, we would like felony laws in every state, in addition to existing laws that make fraud a violation that is other than just a misdemeanor... We're getting more interest out of the FBI and we're getting more felony prosecutions. So when these people are convicted of a Federal felony, they've got the stigma for the rest of their life."

What Doherty was referring to was Title 18 of the US Code, specifically paragraph 1343 entitled "Fraud by Wire, Radio or Television." The wording of the pertinent sections of this statute may seem like legalese to some, but the meaning of the penalties for those prosecuted for this type of fraud come through loud and clear — a fine of "not more than \$1000," imprisonment for "not more than five years," or both.

Concerning the actual printing of written material advocating (as some of the nonconformist magazines and underground newspapers have been

doing with increasing frequency) the defrauding of telephone companies, the statutes that have been passed in California, Georgia, Kansas, Maryland, and Virginia (Gov. Rockefeller recently vetoed a similar law in New York) prohibiting this are expected to be court tested within the next few months. Organizations that advocate similar disruption of the telephone system will probably fall under this jurisdiction.

The Solution

This examination of the telephone defrauding problem has turned up various answers — some of which may very neatly apply to the general problem of system defrauding. Aside from specific, short-term solutions, such as the installation of tamper-proof phones and the implementation of detection devices to monitor the illegal use of telephone traffic signalling, any long-term solution must be approached from three vantage points: those of the carrier, the user, and the Government.

From the point of view of the telephone system itself, it seems imperative for the system designer — the engineer — to examine

the societal implications as well as the cost-benefit factors. Certainly the present blue-box dilemma would not have arisen if the system designer had not included traffic signalling within the voice-frequency band, thus inviting fraud. On the other hand, there will always be the temptation to "beat the system" no matter what its degree of sophistication. So the engineer must choose the right tradeoffs between system complexity and user cost, and system vulnerability and system cost.

For the user, the "solution" to system defrauding of any type lies in greater moral responsibility. Rampan anti-establishment feeling may be partly to blame (although personal gain should not be discounted as part of the defrauder "psyche").

The Government's role in halting telephone fraud has been one of vigorous apprehension and their strong desire to act as witnesses for the prosecution.

In the face of such a three-pronged assault, there is good reason to expect a victory in the war against the "blue box bandits."



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McGovern has opposed the bombing of Indochina, while Nixon has been inflicting the explosive equivalent of 7 Hiroshima atom bombs a month on that already devastated area.

Nixon believes in putting people out of work in order to hold down prices. His policies have put 2 million more people out of work. McGovern believes that there should be a job for everyone who wants to work, with the U.S. Gov-

ernment itself as the employer of last resort.

Nixon started his campaign with \$10 million in secret money. McGovern's campaign is financed almost entirely by contributions of \$5 to \$25 from the people.

Nixon has nominated conservatives and mediocrities to the United States Supreme Court. One or two more Nixon appointments if he is re-elected, and you'll live with a heavy-handed Nixon court for the rest of your life. McGovern has pledged to appoint a woman and members of racial and ethnic minorities, and will appoint highly qualified liberals.

Ralph Nader says the Nixon

Administration is "the most corrupt in our history." The late Robert Kennedy called George McGovern "the most decent man in the Senate."

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Donovan: a man with a goal

By Wendy Peikes

"Some see things as they are and ask why; we must ask, 'why not?'" This slightly modified version of Robert Kennedy's words is the theme of Professor John J. Donovan, a man who has faith in the power of one man to make a difference in the world.

Ever since Donovan realized his incessant desire to become someone who really mattered, he has directed his life toward leaving his mark by helping as many people as he possibly can in his lifetime, and setting up others to pick up where he leaves off. One of these is his wife, who believes enough in his goals not to mind the fact that he spends more time in his Tech Square office than in his home. She helps to raise their five children, who he hopes will join him in his work.

Quoting Robert Frost, he describes himself after a 16-hour day at work: "And miles to go before I sleep." He can spare little time for sleeping, often on a cot in his office.

His goal of making a difference has already been partially fulfilled through 6.251. "I hope to give students the tools and awareness of their responsibilities. To make a person aware without tools to do something is to frustrate him. I believe computing is a technology which can greatly help mankind."

Other examples of the partial fulfillment of his goal are some of his past projects. Boston's Lowell School, whose original purpose was to "give the common man an education for the price of two bushels of wheat," was having trouble with low enrollment. Donovan attributed this to the fact that the subjects were taught for the wrong people. "The common man had evolved into the one who could not make it through high school — he cannot attend night classes at B.U. or Northeastern. He has no high school diploma, and knows little about learning."

Donovan's program geared to this type of man started with a course in computer programming. The students began to notice things in the course that they had tried to learn before, but were not motivated enough to grasp. They saw, "A=B+C," and suddenly discovered why algebra was necessary. They signed up for math courses, and this time learned their math well.

Before this program was offered, the Lowell School's enrollment was down to 30. After the course had been established, it had climbed to 400, most of whom were working people from towns such as Roxbury and Dorchester.

Another community project initiated by Donovan was one which involved MIT students and the suburb of Ipswich. The

MIT Community Service Fund gave him \$500 for this project, which was done in conjunction with the Ipswich Rotary Club. The problems that he hoped to solve were local problems such as mosquitoes, greenhead flies, and lack of funds for higher education. He wanted to employ the fact that MIT students are good in technical matters, but not to the extent that they would tell the community exactly how to solve their problems. He knew the residents would benefit far more by working together with the college students to help solve the town's problems, and would be able to convince more of each other that their solutions would work.

Soon, Ipswich high school students were getting paid by the Rotary Club to do research on mosquito control. Two other students, along with Donovan, put together a booklet entitled: "There's No Excuse: Financial Aid for Higher Education." It contains guidance in choosing goals and how to best attain them, means of financing an education, and a list of sources of more specific information on financial aid.

Donovan may respond, when one says to him, "That can't be done," "Well, anything is possible. Now, about that other thing I had mentioned..." A junior high school in New York City's Bedford-Stuyvesant section was plagued with a typical problem: attendance rates for many students were as low as 50%, their marks were D's and F's, and many had criminal records. Nobody believed him when he announced that he was going to give a summer course for these students, and that they would attend almost every day.

The principal allowed him one meeting with these problem students. He stood at the front of the auditorium with a PDP-8 computer and explained how it worked and what it could do. After lecturing for a few minutes, he wrote some instructions on the blackboard, and announced that anyone who wanted to could use the computer. He then left, and within a few minutes every student in the room was in the front trying to get a turn to use the computer.

He returned the next day, and said he would offer a summer course in how to use the computer. Every student there signed up. Attendance hit an all-time high of 90%. The use of the computer soon taught the kids how to express themselves, and resulted in math and English grades going from D's and F's to A's and B's. Their sudden increase in motivation was shown to Donovan by the calls he would get at 1 am, from students who were having trouble with a particular problem.

As intermediate steps towards

his final goal of changing the world through helping people, Donovan has encouraged many of his students toward medical schools, graduate schools, and executive positions.

Some questions he is very often asked are: "Why are you teaching at MIT?" and even, "Why are you teaching at all?" He justifies his refusal of much more highly paid and prestigious positions at other universities, and his refusal to be president of a company, by his faith in the vast potential of MIT students. He believes that... "These students will potentially have the most power to make vast improvements in the world in ten years."

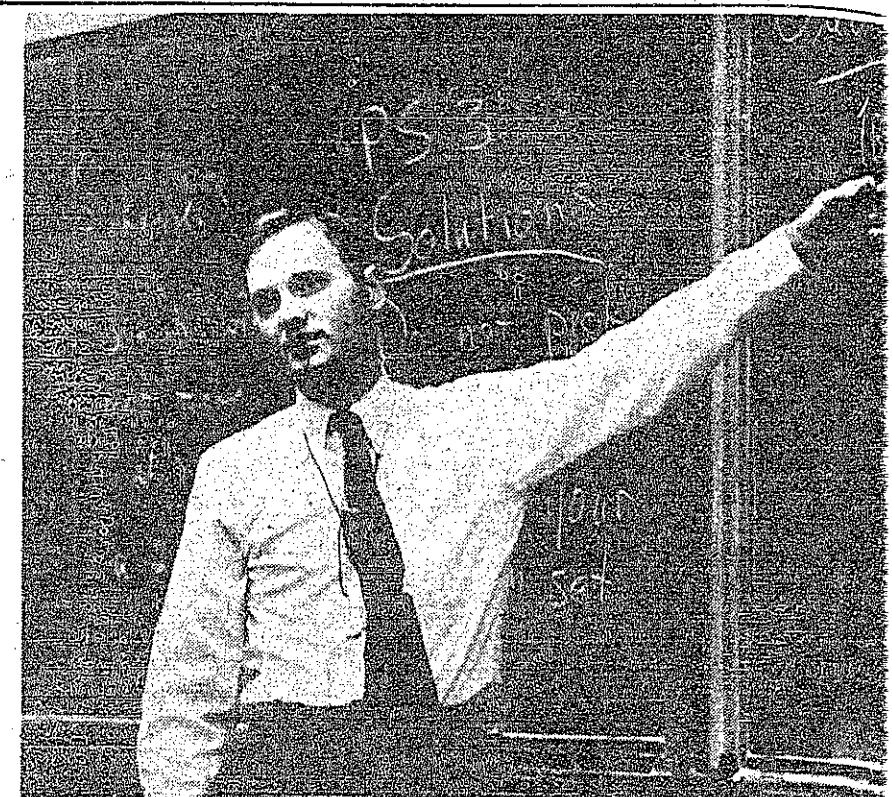
He asks what we are going to do when, "Cities are choked with transportation problems, when we feel the need for personalized education, increased communication, the end of conflicts."

"These are but a few of the challenges of a new breed... they have been given a technology far more powerful than ever before... they were tempered by war... by shocking injustice and inequalities..."

He sincerely believes that MIT students will have an incredible amount of power. He states that of the ten most recent millionaires, eight were technical people, at least four of which were MIT graduates. "MIT students have the tools to make a difference."

However, he states, before they can reach these goals they must straighten themselves out. They must decide how they will use this incredible power when

(Please turn to page 9)



Professor John J. Donovan

Photo by Sheldon Lowenthal

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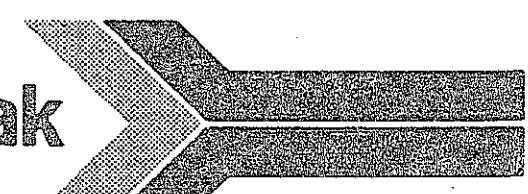
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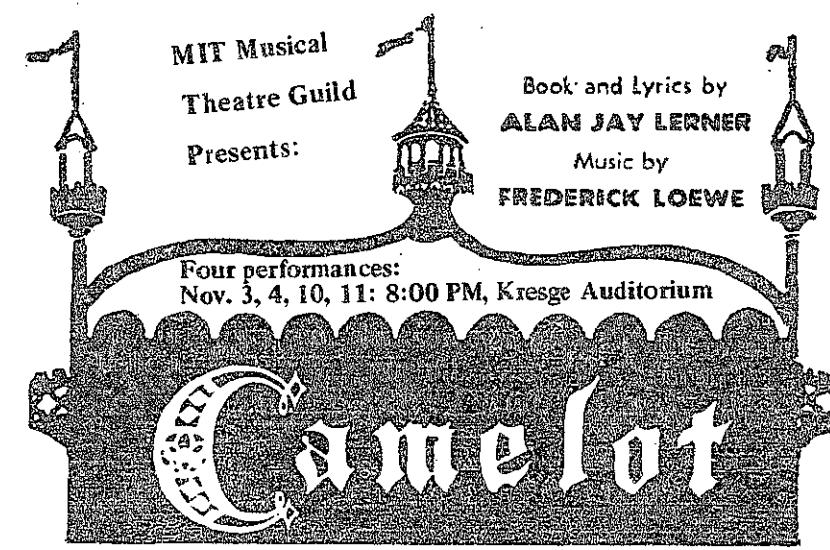
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WOMEN'S WEAR

MIT ignores ASH protests

By Tom Birney

The New England Chapter of the American Society on Smoking and Health, commonly known as ASH, are attempting to insure the rights of nonsmokers at MIT.

Last March, a petition carrying over 300 signatures was handed to President Wiesner asking for restrictions on smoking in classrooms and campus restaurants, among other places. The administration met this request by appointing a committee of actors from the Medical Department. This committee recommended that the requests be honored with only one exception, that being a ban on smoking in corridors and lobbies.

In addition it was pointed out that Massachusetts law already prohibits smoking in large lecture halls and auditoriums. The regulation referred to is Rule 14 of State Board of Fire Prevention, which prohibits smoking in theaters, public halls, special schools, schools and public buildings.

Despite the fact that enforcement of the Massachusetts law has not have an appreciable effect on Institute smoking habits, the MIT administration has acted even to bring about

compliance with this law. The ASH committee has not set definite plans for formal action.

According to regional chairman Professor David Wilson, other current undertakings of New England ASH include the compilation of a directory of facilities which cater to nonsmokers, beginning with airlines,

banks, restaurants, and food stores.

On the national level, ASH is continuing its efforts to apply pressure to eliminate federal subsidies to tobacco growers. In addition, attempts are being made to have portions of most means of mass transportation designated as no-smoking areas.

Donovan perpetuates 'the legend of 6.251'

(Continued from page 8) they attain it. For example, they must refrain from polluting their bodies with drugs or smoking, if they are to attack the outside's pollution problems.

Donovan, speaking of 6.251: "It has already influenced the practice of computing... the same errors in compilers taught in my class are now in compilers throughout the world!"

He has reached many students with 6.251, a course which has sometimes been described as "The Institute Screw," and sometimes as "a great computer course." He has, in his six years of teaching this course, reached more students than many other

MIT professors. At the end of each term, he asks each student to write down on a card where he can be reached in five or ten years. So far, his collection includes about 4000 of these cards. Their purpose is three-fold: his students are kept informed of one another through reports of their success; he keeps track of his former student's careers; and he knows where he can reach them if he wants their assistance.

As with just about everything else in his life, Donovan has planned for a certain amount of class time to be devoted to topics that seem to have nothing to do with the course.

City proposes 'tax' on MIT

(Continued from page 1) judge's calculations. Then we'll come to the deciding question of how we respond." Milne says the Institute is "friendly" toward the proposal, is "in substantial agreement in the round," but needs to look at it in great detail.

Cambridge figures set MIT's 1971 in-lieu payments at \$9,000.00. This sum does not include payments made on buildings covered under agreements separate from the 20-year in-lieu agreement, or the funds dedicated to the city from a percentage of the rents received from Eastgate and Westgate I — both properties legally tax-exempt as dormitories. Valentine's unofficial 1971 figures set MIT's total voluntary payments to Cambridge at over \$8,000.00.

In 1971, Cambridge officials from Harvard paid \$103,947.24 in-lieu payments. Don Moulton, Assistant Vice President for Harvard's Office of Community Affairs, stresses that the above figure is not an accurate estimate of Harvard's voluntary contributions to Cambridge since it does not include payments from a percentage of the rents derived from graduate-student housing built on land owned by the school before the in-lieu agreement was initiated. Moulton says that in 1971 rents from the Peabody Terrace complex yielded \$97,300.00 in payments to the City: he sets the university's total voluntary payments at around \$280,000.00. Harvard acquired much of its land before 1950, and some before the 1928 beginning of in-lieu payments. MIT purchased a deal of its property after 1950 and is thus currently more financially involved in payments.

falling under the 20-year in-lieu agreement. Harvard, says Moulton, has already decided that it "cannot accept the basis" of Cambridge's new request for payment from tax-exempt institutions.

"We've said to Cambridge officials that we're interested in substantially increasing our in-lieu-of-tax payments," Moulton continues, "but we haven't come to grips with the total number of payments, and we've spent a lot of time arguing about the basis on which the payments will be made. We're still in negotiations."

The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston is currently conducting a study for Harvard which the university hopes will "analyze the impact of the university on the community, both fiscally and economically... We hope the study will help us to determine how we can, in addition to increasing our in-lieu payments, more fairly share the tax burden with Cambridge."

The Federal Reserve Bank's study will be completed in June of 1974. In a published Report

to the Cambridge Community, Harvard states that it will buy no more land before that time and will continue to make in-lieu payments to the city, under interim agreements.

Both Harvard and MIT employ a substantial number of Cambridge citizens, and, as Moulton notes, educate many Massachusetts residents (1,380 Massachusetts residents are currently Harvard undergraduates and to these students the university estimates it will distribute \$1,200,000.00 in financial aid over their four years of education).

Thomas F. Gibson, chairman of the Cambridge Board of Assessors, is quick to acknowledge that Harvard and MIT are two of the City's top-ten taxpayers and believes that the universities are a resource to the community. "I think we all agree," says Gibson, "that despite the financial strains their tax-exempt status may put on other taxpayers, Cambridge just wouldn't be Cambridge without MIT and Harvard."



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MIT frosh quality examined

By Sharon Zito

Freshmen and Sophomores interested in comparing how they did in relationship to the rest of their class can now see the Admissions Profile for the last two freshman classes in the admissions office.

In the Scholastic Aptitudes Test, the scores of the two classes were fairly even, though the Class of '76 has a slight edge over the Class of '75 in the math section with 94.8% of its class scoring 650 or better compared with 92.7% of the students in the Class of '75 receiving the same scores.

In the verbal section, the situation was the reverse but by a very slim margin. In the Class of '75 58.8% of the students scored 650 or better as compared with 58.5% of the Class of '76.

In this freshman class, the huge majority of the class (551) achieved 750 or better in the math section with only 81 scoring the same in the verbal section. The vast majority (765) scored between 600 and 740 with the range 650-690 receiving the most students (281).

The Class of '75 followed the same pattern: 540 students received scores of 750 or better in the math section and only 69 received such a score in the verbal with the majority (602) in the 650-699 range.

In this year's entering freshman profile, a new set of SAT tables were included: statistics for applicants who identified themselves as members of minority groups. (Black, Puerto Rican, Chicano, or Native American.) Contrary to popular assumption, the data suggested that not all of these applicants were "disadvantaged" in the academic sense.

In the Achievements, except

for the English Composition/History Tests, both classes had most of their students score 750 or better (Math Level I: '75 - 319, '76 - 307; Math Level II: '75 - 461, '76 - 489; Chemistry: '75 - 351, '76 - 323; Physics: '75 - 261, '76 - 228.) An interesting point is this emphasis on the science and math tests. Only 103 in the Class of '75 and 90 in the Class of '76 scored 750 or better in the English Composition/History tests. The trend in both classes was very similar to the SAT verbal section in these particular tests.

In the class ranks, 802 or 79% of the Class of '75 ranked in the top tenth of their high school class compared with 861 or 81% of this year's freshmen. A curious figure showed that seven students in last year's entering class and only two students in this year's entering class were in the lower half of their high school class.

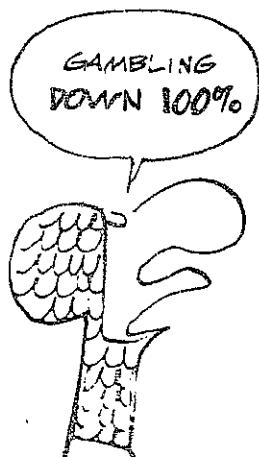
In personal rating, on a scale of 10 to 1, the majority of students (over 50%) in both classes ranked number eight with only 5% of the Class of '75 and 3% of the Class of '76 receiving rank number 10.

Geographically the Class of '76 represents more foreign nations (31) than the Class of '75 (26). Both classes represent 48 states and territories with the middle Atlantic region the best represented (Class of '75: 34% and the Class of '76: 33%). New England is home for 17% of the students in both classes; and the Western region is home for 9% of both classes (a fairly sizeable percentage considering the West Coast has CalTech).

The trend with this year's freshmen is more participation in outside activities (including

work): The majority of the students in both classes worked either part-time or full-time during their high school years (jumping from 544 out of a class of 1023 for last year's freshmen to 706 out of a class of 1062 for this year's freshmen). The participants in a National Science Foundation program or winners of awards in Science Fairs increased from 131 for Class of '75 to 370 for Class of '76. Only 204 students in the Class of '75 held a major office in a civic, community or religious group; in the Class of '76, for the same activity, 395 students held similar positions. Varsity sports jumped from 429 to 502 students as did all the other activities: Major position in music, debate, or dramatic groups (409 to 472); Editorial or staff position (160 to 196); Major elected school or class officer (241 to 251).

Roughly 3400 final applications were acted upon for both classes producing the class total of 1023 for the Class of '75 (as of last year), and 1062 for the Class of '76.



NOTES

* Finance Board meeting: 7:30 pm, W20-405, October 30. There will be an opening at the end of this term for a new member. Any interested parties are welcome.

* Prelaw students: John Deliso, Director of Admissions, Suffolk Law School, will speak to prelaw students, Monday October 30, 4:00 pm, Room 2-131.

* Pot Luck Coffeehouse: Live entertainment every Friday and Saturday night, 8:30 pm to 12 m. Mezzanine Lounge of Student Center. Free coffee, cider and doughnuts. No admission!

* The Student Center Committee presents the Midnight Movie Series, every Friday night at 12:00 in the Sala de Puerto Rico. Admission free! MIT or Wellesley ID required. This week, *Rope Trick* and *The Point* (an animated film by Harry Nilsson).

* MIT Soviet Jewry Committee will present the names of hundreds of MIT-Harvard professors who protest the Russian education tax to Dr. Keldysh minister of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. There will be a rally in the Building Seven lobby, Monday October 30, at 12:30 pm.

* MIT Flying Club meeting, Wednesday, November 1, 7:30 pm, Student Center Rm 473. All interested persons are encouraged to attend.

* Rally for all those interested in playing on the varsity and freshman squash teams will be held Monday, October 30, 5:15 pm, in the exercise room at Dupont Athletic Center. No experience necessary.

* The Afro-American Studies program at Brown University needs help. They need people to ask professors for bibliographies, check accession lists at libraries, review periodical indices, inventory college catalogues, and do general scut work. None of it is very glamorous, and there is no pay for the work. If interested, send name, address and phone number to the Afro-American studies program, Brown University, Providence, R.I. 02912. Or call Leah King at (401)863-3137.

* Persons interested in Course Evaluation and other academic projects are invited to attend a meeting on Wednesday, November 1, 7:30 pm, W20-407.

* The MIT Education division is presenting a colloquium entitled "Is Creativity a Proper Goal for Education." The speaker will be Professor Albert Rothenberg, of the Department of Psychiatry at Yale. Tuesday, October 31, 2 pm, room 9-150.

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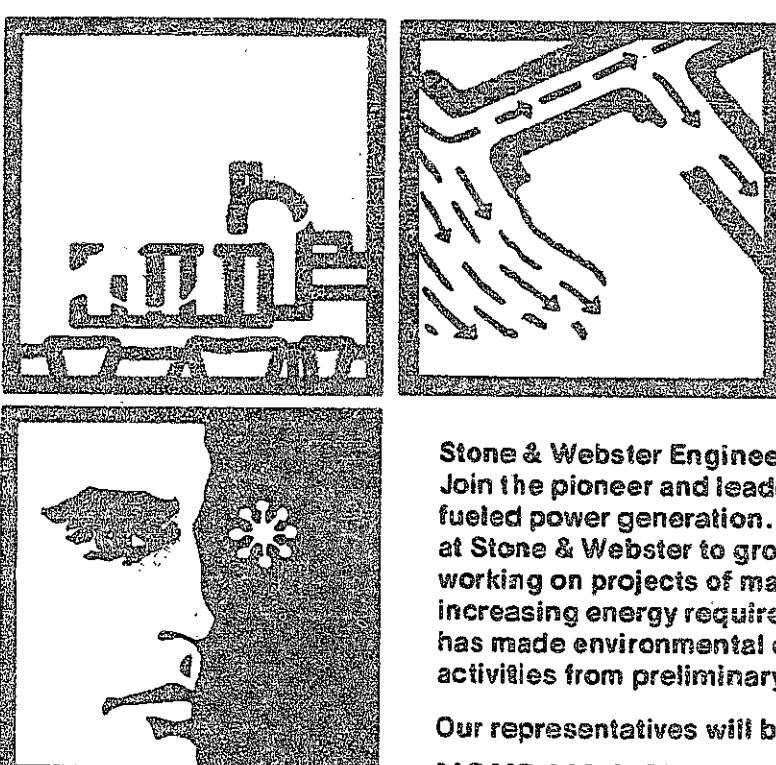
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SPORTS

Thinclads end season as injuries hurt team

The MIT cross country team ended its regular season schedule by beating Boston University while losing to Brandeis by one point.

The dynamic duo of John Kaufmann '73 and Al Carlson '74 easily took first and second, defeating a field that included Allie Massaquoi, a former Olympian. Terry Blumer '73 came in a strong sixth, but after that it was nothing but bad news for MIT, as the next Tech runner finished in fifteenth place. In every meet this year, one of the top four runners has been miss-

ing. The most recent casualty was Peter Borden '72, whose presence would have averted the one point loss to Brandeis. If everyone doesn't become or remain healthy, the team does not have a chance in the upcoming Easterns, New Englands, and ICAAs.

FINAL SCORE: Brandeis 40, MIT 41, BU 45.
1) John Kaufmann, MIT 25:14 2) Al Carlson, MIT 25:34 3) Allie Massaquoi, BU 26:04 4) M. Rivers, Brandeis 26:07 5) B. Reinhold, Brandeis 26:10.

IM football nearly over

reminder to all teams with games that were scheduled for October 7, and were moved to October 28, that they are to be played unless otherwise arranged. After those games, the final league standings will be computed. All the games for which the IM Office received scores are reported below.

A League
AB 'A' 12 - LCA 'A' 6
TP - DTD (not played)
SU (bye)

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SAE wins IM football title

By Donald Shobrys

On a bright, crisp Saturday afternoon SAE took its umpteenth intramural football title by rallying to best LCA 14 to 6.

LCA dominated the first half with quick, inspired play. In the first quarter a poor SAE punt gave Lambda Chi first and goal. Lambda Chi's quarterback hit his receiver moving against the flow for a touchdown. The attempt for the two-point conversion failed.

The Lamb Chop quarterback showed a lot of poise in the first half, dropping back with the snap, then waiting till the last second to set up and release. This, combined with the quickness of his receivers, compensated for the mediocre protection he was getting. The score does not show that two touchdowns were called back on penalties, and one ball was dropped in the end zone.

Although SAE spent most of the first half on defense, the offense played poorly while it was in the game.

SAE kicked off to start the second half. There soon followed an interception that gave SAE the ball on Lambda Chi's 22 yard line. Four plays later Dave Yauch caught the ball in the end zone for the first SAE score. The extra point attempt failed.

The two teams exchanged the ball several times, with SAE

dominating play as their pass rush and offensive line play became more effective. Following a fourth quarter LCA punt, Yauch made a finger tip catch for his second touchdown of the day. A conversion pass to Steve Cochi netted two more points.

In the last two minutes of play, a pass interference call put LCA deep in SAE territory. An interception by Cochi put an end to the last LCA threat, and the '72-73 IM trophy now resides at 484 Beacon Street.



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SPORTS

Women win every race: take first Lark regatta

MIT's varsity sailing teams scored a first and two second places in their three regattas last weekend, as attention began to focus on several trophy events to be held this coming weekend.

Sailing the first regatta using MIT's new Lark sloops, Maria Bozzuto '73 and Shelley Bernstein '74, representing the MIT women's varsity, co-skipped to first place in every race to beat entries from Radcliffe and Boston University. Tomorrow and Saturday the women will compete for the Victorian Coffee Urn Trophy in Radcliffe's annual Fall Regatta, as they attempt to preserve their undefeated record in trophy events this fall.

On Saturday, teams from thirteen schools assembled at MIT to sail in the MIT Open Invitational Regatta. The winds were light and shifty, with the morning races postponed until after lunch because of the poor conditions.

Walter Frank '74, with Arsenio Nunez '74 as crew, represented MIT in A-Division, while Randy Young '74, with Rich Zippel '74 crewing, placed first in B-Division, for a second-place overall team finish behind Tufts.

Results of the regatta were: Tufts 31, MIT 57, Harvard 58, Boston College 59, Coast Guard Academy 60, Maine Maritime 75, Babson 82, Northeastern 98, Franklin Pierce 106, University of Maine 110, Brown 113, Emerson 131, and Boston State 148.

On Sunday, Chuck Tucker '75, with Nunez crewing, and Frank Keil '73, with Zippel as crew, represented MIT on the Donaghay Bowl at Holy Cross. Tucker and Keil placed second in A and B Divisions, respectively, as the team finished second behind Coast Guard overall in the seven-school field. Tucker's finishes were 4-1-2-4-5-3, while Keil compiled a record of 2-1-2-3-5-3.

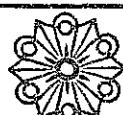
On Deck

Intramurals

The IM Cycling meet will be held this Sunday, October 29, in Belmont. For more information, contact the IM Office, W32-123, x3-7947.

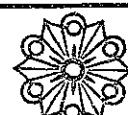
Friday
Water Polo (V) — New Englands at MIT

Saturday
Soccer (V) — Springfield, home
Cross Country (V&JV/F) — New Englands at Franklin Park
Men's Sailing (V) — Shields Invitational at Coast Guard, 12:30 pm
Men's Sailing (V) — Open Invitational at MIT, 12:30 pm



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\$ 50 \$ Prize



Tech Show is looking for writers and composers for their spring production. A meeting will be held for anyone interested in writing or composing on Monday, Oct. 30, at 7:00 pm in the Kresge Little Theatre.

Musical Theatre Guild is offering a \$50 prize for the chosen scenario if it is later developed into a full script.

Meeting for all interested people will be held
Monday, Oct. 30, 7:00 pm, Kresge Little Theatre

Results of the regatta were: Coast Guard 32, MIT 35, Harvard 39, Worcester Polytechnic Institute 49, Boston University 60, Yale 65, and Holy Cross 68.

Tomorrow and Sunday, the men's varsity will compete in the New England Team Racing Championships. The four-crew event (Fowle Trophy), of which MIT is the defending champion, will be sailed at the Coast Guard Academy in New London, Connecticut, while the three-crew races (Staake Trophy) will be sailed at MIT. The freshman squad will sail in an invitational at Tufts on Sunday.



The Alumni Pool will be the scene of a great deal of action this weekend, as the MIT water polo team hosts the New Englands. The team, which has looked very strong so far this year, was to have

played arch-rival Harvard last Tuesday night, but Harvard forfeited. The photo shows two MIT players scrimmaging.

Photo by David Tenenbaum

The Head of the Charles: MIT Elite 4 takes first

By David Katz

Though the official results are not in yet, it appears that MIT has won the Paul Revere Cup, which is awarded for the best overall finish by a team in the Head of the Charles, the major fall regatta. Harvard is the probable runner-up.

The 'Head' was held on the Charles River last Sunday, a warm, but overcast day. The very light headwind that was blowing was not strong enough to be a factor in the race, as MIT rowed to its best finish in years.

It seemed apparent that MIT was destined for a good day when reports filtered back to the MIT boathouse that the MIT 'Elite Four' (Bow, Kernohan '74; 2, Chisholm '73; 3, Ordway '73; 4, Leffler '73; cox, Clark '74) had passed the Union Boat Club four made up of members of the US silver-medal winners from this year's Olympics. The final results of that race showed that the MIT four and the four from the Potomac Boat Club finished in a dead heat (the participants, as there are so many of them, race against the clock, not against each other). The Potomac boat, however, was penalized ten seconds for starting out of turn, thus giving MIT an undisputed first place.

MIT's lightweight eights also finished quite well, with the first and second varsity coming in third and sixth respectively. The event was won by the Potomac Boat Club, with the best time of the day, 15:32.8.

The MIT's women's crew, not to be outdone by the men, also finished very well, placing third in their event, beating out the pre-race favorites from Radcliffe, who finished out of the money altogether.

Other events of interest were the Women's Singles and the Elite Eights. In the former, Gail Pierson, a professor of economics at Harvard, and last year's winner, retained her title. This was a great feat, as she tipped over about half way through the course, and had to finish the race in a boat half-full of water. This, and her speed in righting her shell, are tributes to her considerable skill.

Wisconsin, a previously unknown force, finished first and fourth in the Elite Eights, and Jim Dietz, the US Olympic hopeful, won both the single and double sculls.

The results below show the first place finishes in some events in which MIT rowed and the positions and times of the MIT entries:

Double Sculls

1. NYAC 17:04.2
Junge
2. MIT 19:58.3
Dietz
3. Lynch
4. J. Clift

Lightweight Eights

1. Potomac B.C. 15:32.8
2. MIT-Varsity 16:11.0
3. MIT-JV 16:51.7

Novice Singles

1. Williams - B.U.
2. Joel Kurzon - MIT

Women's Lights

1. Vesper B.C. 18:24.0
2. Wisconsin 19:02.3
3. MIT 19:13.0



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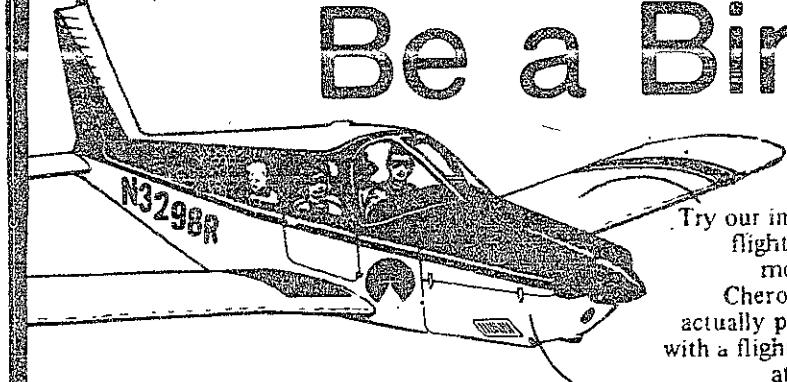
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